

# Labor Market Review

Central Indiana Edition  
Released June, 2008

Statistical Data Report for April, 2008

April 2008

*Non- Seasonally Adjusted  
Preliminary Labor Force Estimates*

Source: Indiana Workforce Development, Research & Analysis

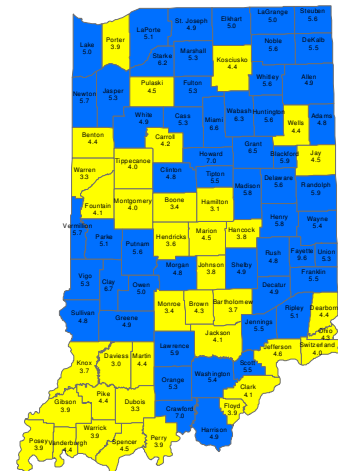
Area	Labor Force	Employed	Unemployed	Rate	Rate	Rate
				04/08	03/08	04/07
U. S.	153,208,000	145,921,000	7,287,000	4.8%	5.2%	4.3%
Indiana	3,208,051	3,058,411	149,640	4.7%	5.6%	4.5%
EGR 5	933,157	893,879	39,278	4.2%	4.9%	4.1%
Indianapolis Carmel MSA	899,234	862,110	37,124	4.1%	4.8%	3.9%
Boone	28,203	27,237	966	3.4%	4.4%	3.4%
Hamilton	138,003	133,726	4,277	3.1%	3.6%	2.9%
Hancock	35,881	34,510	1,371	3.8%	4.6%	3.7%
Hendricks	72,326	69,702	2,624	3.6%	4.0%	3.2%
Johnson	73,510	70,699	2,811	3.8%	4.6%	3.4%
Madison	59,798	56,307	3,491	5.8%	7.3%	6.2%
Marion	463,161	442,442	20,719	4.5%	5.1%	4.4%
Morgan	38,036	36,209	1,827	4.8%	5.8%	4.0%
Shelby	24,239	23,047	1,192	4.9%	5.6%	4.2%
Anderson City	25,683	24,104	1,579	6.1%	7.7%	7.1%
Carmel City	31,731	30,867	864	2.7%	3.1%	2.4%
Fishers Town	37,388	36,383	1,005	2.7%	3.0%	2.3%
Greenwood City	25,424	24,457	967	3.8%	4.5%	3.6%
Indpls City(cons.)	424,597	405,716	18,881	4.4%	5.1%	4.4%
Lawrence Town	23,428	22,450	978	4.2%	4.8%	3.7%
Noblesville City	22,018	21,171	847	3.8%	4.8%	3.5%



## LABOR MARKET REVIEW

This newsletter is a monthly report on a variety of statistical data for Economic Growth Region (EGR) 5. EGR 5 consists of Boone, Hamilton, Hancock, Hendricks, Johnson, Madison, Marion, Morgan, and Shelby counties.

April Non Seasonal  
Unemployment Rate



## Non Seasonal Unemployment Rate

- Same as State Rate - 4.7%
- Below State Rate
- Above State Rate

**ALL ABOUT UNEMPLOYMENT RATES** For a detailed report on how the government measures unemployment rates click on the following link: [http://www.bls.gov/cps/cps\\_htgm.htm](http://www.bls.gov/cps/cps_htgm.htm)

For the detailed news summary regarding the employment situation in the United States click on the following link:

<http://www.bls.gov/news.release/pdf/empst.pdf>

## REGIONAL AND STATE UNEMPLOYMENT (SEASONALLY ADJUSTED)

The Bureau of Labor Statistics of the U.S. Department of Labor reported the regional and state unemployment rates were little changed in April. Overall, 28 states recorded over-the-month unemployment rate decreases, 14 states registered increases and 8 states had no change in their rates. Over the year, jobless rates were up in 35 states, down in 13 states and unchanged in 2 states. South Dakota and Wyoming recorded the lowest unemployment rate, 2.6% each. Michigan continued to report the highest state unemployment rate, 6.9%. The states with the next highest rates were Alaska, 6.7%; California, 6.2%; and Rhode Island, 6.1%. Overall, 21 states reported unemployment rates that were significantly below the U.S. rate, 6 states recorded measurably higher rates, and 23 states had rates that were statistically little different from that of the nation.

## SURROUNDING STATES UNEMPLOYMENT

April, 2008

(Non- seasonally adjusted)

Illinois- 5.4%

Kentucky- 5.5%

Michigan- 6.6%

Ohio- 5.5%

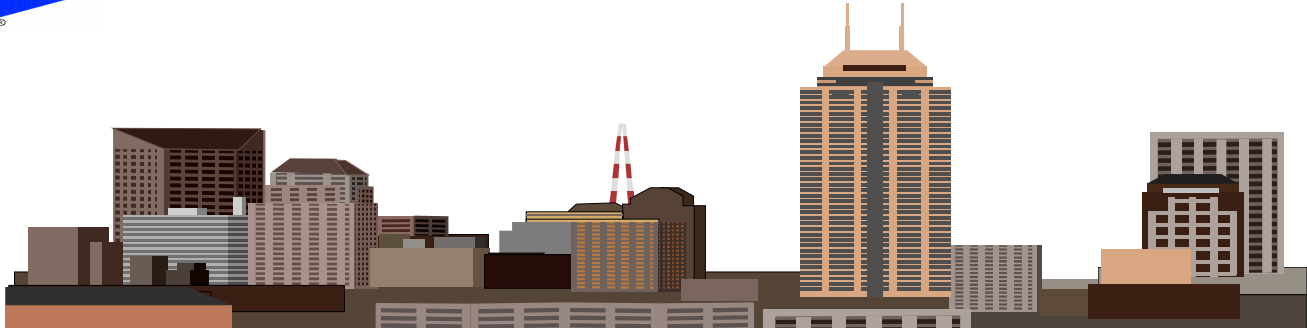
# Indianapolis- Carmel MSA

Includes: Boone, Brown, Hamilton, Hancock, Hendricks, Johnson, Marion, Morgan, Putnam & Shelby counties.

## PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT



North American Industry Classification System  
Source: Indiana Workforce Development, Research & Analysis, CES



	CHANGE FROM						
	APRIL	MARCH	APRIL	MAR.	2008	APR.	2007
				TO	TO	TO	TO
	2008	2008	2007	APR.	2008	APR.	2008
<b>Total Non-farm</b>	921,300	912,100	913,300	9,200	1.00%	8,000	0.90%
<b>Total Private</b>	797,400	787,900	792,000	9,500	1.20%	5,400	0.70%
<b>Goods Producing</b>	149,000	146,900	150,500	2,100	1.40%	-1,500	-1.00%
<b>Service-Providing</b>	772,300	765,200	762,800	7,100	0.90%	9,500	1.20%
<b>Private Service Providing</b>	648,400	641,000	641,500	7,400	1.20%	6,900	1.10%
<b>Natural Res &amp; Mining</b>	700	700	800	0	0.00%	-100	-12.50%
<b>Construction</b>	51,900	49,500	51,900	2,400	4.80%	0	0.00%
<b>Manufacturing</b>	96,400	96,700	97,800	-300	-0.30%	-1,400	-1.40%
<b>Durable Goods</b>	60,300	60,300	61,400	0	0.00%	-1,100	-1.80%
<b>Transportation Equipment Mfg</b>	16,300	16,600	17,100	-300	-1.80%	-800	-4.70%
<b>Non-Durable Goods</b>	36,100	36,400	36,400	-300	-0.80%	-300	-0.80%
<b>Trade, Transportation, Utilities</b>	196,900	196,500	193,900	400	0.20%	3,000	1.50%
<b>Wholesale Trade</b>	48,100	48,100	47,500	0	0.00%	600	1.30%
<b>Retail Trade</b>	97,000	96,700	94,600	300	0.30%	2,400	2.50%
<b>Trans, Warehouse, Utilities</b>	51,800	51,700	51,800	100	0.20%	0	0.00%
<b>Information</b>	16,600	16,600	16,200	0	0.00%	400	2.50%
<b>Financial Activities</b>	62,300	62,200	62,300	100	0.20%	0	0.00%
<b>Finance and Insurance</b>	47,100	47,100	47,000	0	0.00%	100	0.20%
<b>Professional and Business</b>	129,600	126,700	129,400	2,900	2.30%	200	0.20%
<b>Educational and Health</b>	117,200	117,100	115,400	100	0.10%	1,800	1.60%
<b>Leisure and Hospitality</b>	89,600	86,000	88,500	3,600	4.20%	1,100	1.20%
<b>Government</b>	123,900	124,200	121,300	-300	-0.20%	2,600	2.10%
<b>Federal Government</b>	14,600	14,500	14,400	100	0.70%	200	1.40%
<b>State Government</b>	30,200	30,200	30,000	0	0.00%	200	0.70%
<b>Local Government</b>	79,100	79,500	76,900	-400	-0.50%	2,200	2.90%
<b>Local Govt Education</b>	42,100	42,600	41,100	-500	-1.20%	1,000	2.40%

## Bureau of Labor Statistics Reports:

Most companies with 5,000 or more employees have some sort of wellness program, and nearly half incentivize participation with rewards -- monetary or otherwise, says Steven Aldana, CEO of WellSteps, a worksite wellness provider in Mapleton, Utah (Tom A. Peter, "Firms Pump Up the Wellness," <http://www.csmonitor.com/2008/0523/p14s01-wmgn.html>). Wellness programs can include anything from gym discounts to \$1,000 annual bonuses for employees who stay fit and don't smoke. While these programs appeared sporadically just 5 years ago, now they're "exploding across the country," says Dr. Aldana. For companies looking to maintain their profit margins, it may be a matter of literally cutting the fat. Doctors have linked obesity to costly chronic conditions, such as hypertension, diabetes, and heart disease. Someone with type 2 diabetes, for example, can cost a company up to \$280,000 in medical bills before he or she retires.

...a growing number of employers...are going out of their way to help workers grapple with the increasing cost of getting to and from the office, writes Sarah E. Needleman,

"Companies Help Employees Deal with Fuel Costs," The Wall Street Journal, May 20, page D1. Companies are launching a variety of initiatives such as providing alternate ways to get to work -- including purchasing buses and vans to give employees free rides -- and changing corporate policies to accommodate workers who travel for their jobs. Some companies are increasing mileage rates, providing gas-related cost-of-living raises, or even supplementing employees' paychecks to relieve the burden. Others are reconfiguring sales professionals' territories so they are more compact -- leaving fewer miles to drive. And a growing number of workers are taking advantage of existing benefits from their employers. Today, the average person spends 5 percent of his or her annual income on gasoline, up from 2.5 percent in 2002. A recent survey of 553 human resources professionals shows that companies have more than doubled some of their gas-cost-related efforts over the past year, with 14 percent doling out gas-card rewards, up from 6 percent in 2007, reports the Society of Human Resource Management. The same percentage also offers public-transportation discounts, up from 6 percent last year. Another 2 percent say they're now offering cost-of-living raises to help with pain at the pump.

Private sector wage increases are likely to continue at their recent pace in the coming months, according to the preliminary second quarter Wage Trend Indicator released May 20 by the Bureau of National Affairs, although that outlook could change substantially as upcoming revisions incorporate more complete economic data (Daily Labor Report, "Preliminary BNA Index Points to Steady Pace of Wage Growth, Reflects Unsettled Economy," May 20, page D-4, <http://pubs.bna.com/ip/bna/dlr.nsf/eh/a0b6n2a5z2>). The preliminary WTI of 101.09 (second quarter 1976=100) marks a slight increase from 101.06 in the first quarter, suggesting somewhat higher upward pressure on private sector wages later this year. Over its history, the WTI has forecast a turning point in wage trends 6 to 9 months before the trends are apparent in the Bureau of Labor Statistics' Employment Cost Index, the Daily Labor Report said.

## CONSUMER PRICE INDEX



### 1 Month Percent Change

Not Seasonally Adjusted

#### **Midwest Urban Average (All items)**

Year	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
2007	0.1	0.7	1.0	0.5	0.9	0.0	-0.1	-0.2	0.6	-0.1	0.7	-0.3
2008	0.6	0.2	0.9	0.8								

### 12 Months Percent Change

Not Seasonally Adjusted

#### **Midwest Urban Average (All items)**

Year	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
2007	1.2	2.0	2.3	2.3	2.9	2.7	2.3	1.8	3.1	3.7	4.1	3.8
2008	4.3	3.8	3.7	4.0								

Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics

### *Economic Growth Region 5 Quarterly Workforce Indicators*

(Male and Female 14-99)

<u>Quarterly Workforce Indicator</u>	<u>Q2 2007</u>
Total Employment	912,827
Net Job Flows	13,153
Job Creation	72,854
New Hires	182,896
Separations	222,070
Turnover	12.5%
Avg Monthly Earnings	\$3,504.00
Avg New Hire Earnings	\$2,577.00

All NAICS Sectors (private and public)

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Longitudinal Employer-Household Dynamics, Local Employment Dynamics (LED)

**Longitudinal Employer-Household Dynamics**

# Anderson MSA\*

(Madison County)

## PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT



North American Industry Classification System



	CHANGE FROM						
	APRIL 2008	MARCH 2008	APRIL 2007	MAR.	2008	APR.	2007
				TO APR.	2008	APR.	TO 2008
<b>Total Non-farm</b>	40,900	40,600	41,600	300	0.70%	-700	-1.70%
<b>Total Private</b>	33,600	33,200	34,600	400	1.20%	-1,000	-2.90%
<b>Goods Producing</b>	5,200	5,200	5,800	0	0.00%	-600	-10.30%
<b>Service-Providing</b>	35,700	35,400	35,800	300	0.80%	-100	-0.30%
<b>Private Service Providing</b>	28,400	28,000	28,800	400	1.40%	-400	-1.40%
<b>Mining &amp; Construction</b>	1,500	1,400	1,600	100	7.10%	-100	-6.30%
<b>Manufacturing</b>	3,700	3,800	4,200	-100	-2.60%	-500	-11.90%
<b>Durable Goods</b>	2,500	2,500	2,900	0	0.00%	-400	-13.80%
<b>Motor Vehicle Parts Mfg</b>	1,000	1,000	1,200	0	0.00%	-200	-16.70%
<b>Trade, Transportation, Utilities</b>	8,700	8,600	8,900	100	1.20%	-200	-2.20%
<b>Wholesale Trade</b>	1,400	1,400	1,400	0	0.00%	0	0.00%
<b>Retail Trade</b>	5,300	5,200	5,500	100	1.90%	-200	-3.60%
<b>Trans, Warehouse, Utilities</b>	2,000	2,000	2,000	0	0.00%	0	0.00%
<b>Information</b>	600	600	600	0	0.00%	0	0.00%
<b>Financial Activities</b>	1,700	1,700	1,700	0	0.00%	0	0.00%
<b>Professional and Business</b>	2,600	2,500	2,600	100	4.00%	0	0.00%
<b>Educational and Health</b>	8,100	8,100	8,200	0	0.00%	-100	-1.20%
<b>Leisure and Hospitality</b>	5,000	4,800	5,100	200	4.20%	-100	-2.00%
<b>Other Services</b>	1,700	1,700	1,700	0	0.00%	0	0.00%
<b>Government</b>	7,300	7,400	7,000	-100	-1.40%	300	4.30%
<b>Federal Government</b>	300	300	300	0	0.00%	0	0.00%
<b>State Government</b>	1,600	1,600	1,500	0	0.00%	100	6.70%
<b>Local Government</b>	5,400	5,500	5,200	-100	-1.80%	200	3.80%
<b>Local Govt Education</b>	2,900	3,000	2,800	-100	-3.30%	100	3.60%

**Source: Indiana Workforce Development, Research & Analysis, CES**

Anderson, Columbus, Kokomo and Michigan City Metropolitan Statistical Areas are currently published as unofficial/Non-BLS area estimates. BLS funding for these MSAs was suspended for 2008 but Indiana will continue to estimate for these areas.

## WAGE DEMAND EGR 5

As May 25, 2008

Average Annual Wage Demand	Median Annual Wage Demand	Number Of Applicants
<b>\$31,596</b>	<b>\$22,880</b>	<b>23,949</b>

The Department of Workforce Development's Customer Self Service System (CS3) performs matches between job applicants seeking work and employers looking for new employees. **Wage Demand** provides the applicants' desired wages and the number of applicants registered in CS3. Applicants define their wage expectations for the work that they would like to obtain. An average wage demand and median wage demand are calculated for the selected geographical area. The data are available from the state level to the county level. For other areas, check out our web site: under Wage Demand on the Site Map/Index.



INDIANA  
**WORKFORCE**  
DEVELOPMENT

**R & A**  
Research & Analysis

## TOTAL UNEMPLOYMENT CLAIMS BY LOCAL OFFICE

Source: Indiana Workforce Development, Research & Analysis,  
Workforce Transition Unit

Initial Claims						Total Claims					
	April	Mar	%	April	%		April	Mar	%	April	%
Local Office	2008	2008	Change	2007	Change	Local Office	2008	2008	Change	2007	Change
Anderson	876	1,138	-23.0%	741	18.2%	Anderson	8,071	10,570	-23.6%	9,750	-17.2%
Indpls. Eastside	3,687	3,393	8.7%	2,781	32.6%	Indpls. Eastside	33,202	38,511	-13.8%	29,331	13.2%
Indpls. Westside	2,937	2,611	12.4%	1,989	47.6%	Indpls. Westside	24,314	27,107	-10.3%	19,423	25.2%
Shelbyville	1,000	1,302	-23.2%	787	27.1%	Shelbyville	10,183	14,140	-28.0%	13,462	-24.4%

\*Total Claims include both initial and continued unemployment insurance claims

**HOOSIERS BY THE NUMBERS**  
[www.hoosierdata.in.gov](http://www.hoosierdata.in.gov)



Deani Purvis serving...Boone, Hamilton, Hancock,  
Hendricks, Johnson, Madison, Marion, Morgan and Shelby  
counties

765.459.0571 x3036

[dpurvis@dwd.in.gov](mailto:dpurvis@dwd.in.gov)